

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 20020144939 A1

TITLE: Miniaturized blood centrifuge having side
mounted motor
with belt drive

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Detail Description Paragraph - DETX (144):

[0274] Phase-one according to the preferred embodiment (FIG. 62) begins by restoring the clot-forming process. To accomplish this, an agent (restoration agent) capable of reversing the effects of the anticoagulation agent is added back into the first portion of the platelet rich plasma 260 stored in vessel 952. Preferably, the restoration agent can be vessel 952 itself or the restoration agent is contained within vessel 952 prior to the introduction of platelet rich plasma 260; however, the restoration agent may also be introduced later. It is furthermore preferable that the contact activator be a material such as but not limited to glass wool 953 or silica, aluminum, diatomaceous earth, kaolin, etc., or non-wettable surfaces such as plastic,

siliconized glass, etc. Chemical activators, such as kaolin, can also be used to speed up the clotting time; however, their subsequent removal would also be necessary. In the preferred embodiment, a plastic syringe is the preferred container used to collect the desired fraction. In the presently preferred embodiment of the invention, the reversal of the anticoagulant is accomplished using calcium chloride. However, any substance which is known or found to be functionally equivalent to calcium chloride, such as, calcium gluconate or calcium carbonate, in restoring the coagulation activity of citrated blood may be used in the practice of the present invention. Thus, although calcium chloride is the presently preferred calcium salt for use in the invention, any calcium salt which functions in a similar manner to calcium chloride may be used in the invention. Similarly, although many blood coagulation reactions are currently believed to require calcium ions as cofactors, any substance which is known or subsequently found to be functionally equivalent to calcium in facilitating these coagulation reactions may be used, either individually or in combination with calcium, in the practice of the present invention. If the

anticoagulation
agent used was heparin, then heparinase or any other suitable
anticoagulant
reversing compound would be used to reverse the effect of the
anticoagulation
agent. The concentration of the restoration agent used to reverse
the
anticoagulation will depend in part, upon the concentration of the
anticoagulation agent in the platelet rich plasma 260 and the
stoichiometry of
the chelating and coagulation reactions. However, the
concentration of the
restoration agent used to reverse the anticoagulation must be
sufficient to
achieve clot formation.

the bioadhesive sealant will be applied. First, a platelet rich plasma and a platelet poor plasma are formed by centrifuging a quantity of anticoagulated whole blood that was previously drawn from the patient. The platelet rich plasma and platelet poor plasma are then divided into two portions. To the first portion, which is used in phase-one, a compound that reverses the effect of the anticoagulant is added, and a clot is allowed to form. The clot is then triturated and the resulting serum, containing autologous thrombin, is collected. The serum obtained from phase-one is then mixed with the second portion of the platelet rich plasma or platelet poor plasma, used in phase-two, to form the bioadhesive sealant of the present invention.

66 Claims, 10 Drawing figures

Exemplary Claim Number: 1

Number of Drawing Sheets: 7

US-PAT-NO: 6444228

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6444228 B1

TITLE: Autologous fibrin sealant and method for making the same

DATE-ISSUED: September 3, 2002

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APPL-NO: 09/ 063338

DATE FILED: April 20, 1998

PARENT-CASE:

CROSS-REFERENCE TO OTHER APPLICATIONS

This patent application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 08/640,278, filed Apr. 30, 1996, now abandoned, and entitled Method For Making Autologous Fibrin Sealant.

INT-CL: [07] A61K035/16

US-CL-ISSUED: 424/530, 424/529 , 424/531 , 424/532

US-CL-CURRENT: 424/530, 424/529 , 424/531 , 424/532

FIELD-OF-SEARCH: 424/529; 424/530 ; 424/531 ; 424/532

REF-CITED:

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N/A	N/A		

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ART-UNIT: 1651

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ABSTRACT:

In general, the present invention relates to a two-phase method for forming an autologous bioadhesive sealant composition or fibrin glue wherein all of the blood components for the bioadhesive sealant are derived from a patient to whom